of the excellent ladies who compose the

council undertook, last winter, to give a

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Indiana needs men in Congress who will look after the interests of the bread pro-Aucers rather than those of a foreign whisky trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

The Journal regrets to learn that Attorneygeneral Smith has not filed the report required by the Governor as to the source and amounts of his fees.

Chairman Wilson has gone abroad for his health; moreover, he will go to countries where he and his party leaders are

The Democratic vote counters who held an election in Arkansas on Monday counted enough of the opposition votes to let the regular ticket in by about 25,000 majority.

Word comes again from the New York custom house that the rush of incoming goods continues, but one cannot find an American factory which is employing more

It was modest in Governor Walte, of of saying that he does not consider the Populists of Colorado as big fools as their action in renominating him would indicate.

Since the Wilson bill was slaughtered in the Senate the Sentinel has been so confused that it is not to be held responsible for what it says-a fact which explains its frantic attempts to make its readers believe that adding 40 per cent. to the price of raw sugar will not increase its cost to

Those employes in the glass works who wages will be quite likely not to stamp the rooster at the next election in Indiana Besides being a loss to the employes and cent. reduction in the volume of their trade, and possibly building and loan stocks will be sacrificed.

A few days since a citizen of Colorado visiting this city predicted that the Populists would re-nominate Governor Waite because he is the leader of the violent and anarchistic element which controls the party, which is so rabid that it distrusted Rev. Myron Reed. The result proves that knew whereof he spoke. The controlling element was so violent and despotic that it strangled free speech.

Until 1888 Mr. Busiel, the Republican canfor Governor in New Hampshire, been a leading Democrat. While he of the State committee many years. He is one of the leading manufacturers of hosiery and knit goods in New England. cause it had become the party of free trade, and he remains, as he has always been, a protectionist. He joined the party of protection, as all men should who do not believe in free trade.

The compensating feature of great calamities like the Minnesota forest fires is revelation they bring of the better side of human nature. A Duluth dispatch says that some of the wealthiest citizens of that place have thrown open their houses to the fugitives. Many persons who never enjoyed anything but the rudest comforts before are now reclining on soft divans and upholstered sofus. It does not cost the wealthy much to be generous, but the good feeling that prompts that kind of generosity is none the less commendable. It is to the credit of human nature that it always shows to best advantage in great emergencies.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York delivered an address at a Republican con vention, in Herkimer county, which elected him a delegate to the State convention, in the course of which he said:

The Republican party does not build upor disasters; it does not build upon misrepreappeals to the people, and it whether they are not better satisfied with the results which were attained in this country han they have been during the rule of the mocratic party.

This states the case well. No Repub lican could ask anything better for his party than that every voter in the United States would compare the results of Re publican and Democratic policies and administrations, give an honest, conscientious verdict, and vote accordingly.

An Eastern paper, commenting on Senator Jones's accession to the Populist party, says: "Jones is after the presidency He expects it may fall to the next House to pick out a President, and with the third party holding the key he aims to be in between to be compromised on as a silver men to whom Populists and Republicans, the first for free silver and the other for high tariff, can come." This is a pretty theory on paper, but it does not hole ater Jones is familiar enough

to know that a per-

son of foreign birth is not eligible to the presidency, and as he was born in England it is not likely he is indulging presidential aspirations. Perhaps he would not object to being Secretary of the Treasury

under a free silver President. SACRIFICE OF FLOUR MARKETS.

In this issue will be found some interesting facts regarding the effect of the Democratic tariff upon the winter wheat flour market. Under the Harrison administration reciprocal treaties were negotiated, in spite of great obstacles, under the provision of the McKinley law, which gave the flour market in Cuba, the West Indies and the South American countries which purchase foreign flour to the United States. In Cuba alone a market absorbing 800,000 or 1,000,000 barrels of flour was made by our millers in three years, and a largely increased trade was built up in other countries, because by those treaties we were given advantages over other competitors by the imposition of lower duties or a free entry where others paid duties. Under these treaties several millers in Indiana built up, directly or indirectly, a valuable trade. But, in spite of all that could be done, both by the Wilson bill and the Senate law, the reciprocity treaties were abrogated without notifying the countries with which they were made. Mr. Bynum, as a member of the ways and means committee, signed the report recommending the passage of the bill which would lose the millers and wheat growers of his district and State a market for several hundred thousand bushels of wheat and its product. At a time when, more than anything else, the farmers need a wider market for wheat, Bynum, Cooper, Holman and their associates voted for a bill which curtailed that market by eight or ten million bushels. They did not so much as make a move to save those markets, but voted for a bi which will enable every country which does not impose a duty on wheat to bring its surplus hither. That is the way th Bynums et al. open the markets of world. Making the best flour in the world, the American product would fight its way into the best markets if the policy of th Harrison administration had been continued. There were several mills which had a large trade with Cuba and South America. The Ligonier Milling Company was one of these. It has been estimated by one familiar with the business that a market for 150,000 barrels has been lost by the thrown away by the Democratic Congress it does not hesitate to add 45 per cent. to

the cost of the sugar its people consumes.

HOW MR. BYNUM'S THEORY WORKS. The first window glass factory in the natural gas belt to resume operations under the 221/2 per cent. reduction in wages made in the settlement at Pittsburg was one at Anderson employing two hundred hands. Other factories will resume soon on the same basis. It is said the workmen are very much dissatisfied, as they have reason to be, and under ordinary circumseances would strike against the cut, but they recognize the fact that it is mad reluctantly accept the inevitable, as thousands of other workmen will have to do.

On the 20th of January last Mr. Bynum delivered a speech in the House on the

I received, a few days ago, a letter from a constituent in one of the protected industries protesting against the passage of this bill. It was gentlemanly in tone, and think contained an honest expression of the writer's opinions. He said, in sub "I came to this country from England. I received only about one-half the wages there as I do here. About six years ago, in the factory in which I worked twelve of our number were selected to meet the masters and request an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. They told us they could not give it, because the American tariff was in their way, but if we could get that removed they would increase our wages 20 per cent. So I came to this

answerable. "The American tariff prohibited the products of my labor from coming to this country, so I came," says the operative. And so others will come. Would not the workingmen in this country be in a better condition with a moderate tariff and an increase of 10 or 20 per cent. in wages in England than they would be with a protective tariff and all the foreign labor in that country here by their side?

In this Mr. Bynum argued in favor of approximating American wages to the English standard as a means of preventing foreign immigration. True to this theory he voted for a reduction in the duty or glass which has resulted in a cut of 221 per cent. in glass workers' wages. Under this cut men who formerly earned \$15 week will now earn \$11.62; those who formerly earned \$20 a week will now earn \$15.50, and so on. This means the cutting off of many little luxuries from the work man's family, and probably in many cases the limitation even of comforts. The mer who have to pocket this loss will have ample time to reflect upon the practical Mr. Bynum's scheme for equalizing wages between the United States and England

THE ASTRAL LIVER. The Christian Scientists of Burlington Ia., have petitioned the city school board that their children be excused from at tendance at school during the hours that physiology is taught. They recite their belief that there is no such thing as material body, and they object to having their children taught about such mythical things as liver and stomach. This is new phase of the "science," and one whose central idea will have attractions for many who have no confidence in "faith cures." Heretofore they have been asked by Christian Scientists to believe that they had i pain in their stomachs when they felt that they positively knew colic was griping them; and have been informed that "bilious attacks," "ager," indigestion and host of other ills which early education led them to ascribe to the erratic conduct of the liver were mere figments of the agination. They could not accept this theory because they thought they knew that a liver was "in the midst" of each one them, and, being there, was the cause a pain is imaginary is one thing and that the liver does not really exist is another. The latter notion has never been sented to them clearly until now. While a man believes that a liver actually exists

to avoid the conviction that any "misery"

havior of the organ. That is, if he bemisery. But if he can once grasp the thought and make it his own that his liver is not in fact a liver, but the "base. ss fabric of a vision," an airy nothing that in the nature of things cannot cause a veritable pain, it will then be easy to believe that he really has no pain. So dull and find it easy to thus cast aside his anatomy or any portion of it. Has he not seen not all his life poured into his system a variety of drugs whose purpose was to placate the liver? Has it not loomed up, so to speak, at unwelcome times and seasons, and by what he took to be threats and warnings prevented him from indulging in luxuries which he wanted to indulge in? Has he not found it a perennial nuisance from which it would be joy to be divorced? Many and many a time has he sympathized with the man who longed to take out his liver and hang it on the ferce, but here is a better way to dispose of what has heretofore been a hated possession. Here is emancipation. Accept the theory that matter is not matter, but mind; that his liver and stomach and "lights" are not really such, but are astral "works," and he is free to eat, drink and be merry with no fear of consequences. It is a great scheme, and the Burlington scientists de serve an encouragement which, sad to say a benighted school board refuses to grant

FRIGHTENED TARIFF REFORMERS. The original free-trade newspaper in this country, the New York Evening Post, makes haste to remark that neither the President nor his followers declare a purpose to carry "revenue reform" further than the so-called Gorman act now on the statute books. Unfortunately for the Post and those Democratic orators who will take that ground in the North, the people in thi country can read and understand. Except a score or more, Chairman Wilson speaks for the Democratic party in the House Aug. 14, 1801, to ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Wil-

Now, I say to the gentleman from Maine that, so far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the people with whom I am associated in this great work here are concerned, we do not intend to give up the fight. The right of the American people i be relieved of class distinction is higher than the right of any protected industry to repose in its industry. In so far as I am individually concerned, and my humble views, I can say to the gentleman that there will be no let-up in the fight as long as the yoke of monopoly is on the neck of any citizen in this country.

The Congressional Record, from which the above is taken, puts in brackets, after this declaration, "applause and cheers of the Democratic side." Bynum cheered, Cooper cheered, and all the Indiana Democratic members, even to the venerable Holman, cheered. In the Senate, Aug. 16, Senator Mills, truly a Democratic leader, said on this subject:

We do not at all accept this as a final settlement of the question of tariff reform. We have carried the outposts that defended the citadel of the enemy, and we intend to push the contest until we carry the gates of the city and sweep the streets of the enemy and take everything from them.

In the President's letter to Representative Catchings, which already vies with the Wil ance of an American President, Mr. Cleve-

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Columns of quotations similar to the Democratic party regard the Gorman act but an entering wedge. The mugwump organs of the East, beholding the rising tide of hostility to free trade, betray contemptible cowardice when they attempt to make the people believe that the "defiled law" of the Sentinel, the measure of "party perfidy and party dishonesty" of the President, is the end of Democratic tariff reform.

ELEVATING THE MASSES.

The Local Council, having disposed of the cigar stub, banana-peel and burntmatch issue, has now, it appears, taken the masses under its wing with intent to elevate them. Although there was not full attendance of members at the recent present were unanimous their determination to go into the ele vating business, but there was a disappointing vagueness about the methods to be followed. No doubt seemed to exist in the minds of these amiable reformers that the "masses"-meaning, so far as can be learned, people with little money-were conscious of inferiority and were standing ready to grasp at any means of being lifted up which gracious patrons of a higher sphere might stoop to offer. Some one did suggest that the entertainments, or whatever means of elevation were employed, should be private, and that no newspaper publicity should be given them, but how the masses were to be informed of their opportunity without publicity was not disclosed. Engraved invitations circulated among them and bearing the legend "strictly confidential" might effect the purpose, but after the elevation has taken place how is that secret to be kept? Is it possible that the Local Council believes that the masses can take a great stride in culture and the newspapers not find out the fact and the cause? Such a concepof the intelligence of the press is shocking. But there is some reason to fear that the good ladies will meet with a degree of disappointment in carrying out their benevolent plans. People who have been intimately associated with the "masses." meaning thereby the large class of their fellow-citizens who have no bank accounts, have gained a very strong im pression that they do not care to vated by any means which seem to savo; of charity. In fact, a very large number of them are so benighted that they see no means of culture in the highly respectable and innocuous entertainments commonly arranged for their benefit, or, seeing, have no disposition to profit thereby. Some are blind to their opportunities that they prefer to select their own amusements, and quite as good as those in which local coun-

recalled in this connection that when some

free exhibit of stereopticon views of the Similar meetings are to be held in other world's fair they were much aggrieved to congressional districts, and an effort will find that a large proportion of the persons be made to elect Congressmen who will they sought to benefit had themselves vote for protection regardless of party afvisited the fair and really did not care to filiation. The movement has adopted for accept tickets to the reproduction. Furits motto "Louisiana first, the Democratic ther experiments in the same line wil party afterwards." If every State were disclose the fact that the masses have to adopt that motto, with a change of name to suit each State, there would soon be nothing left of the Democratic party. The friends of Representative Tom John-

of sins.

erett Wrest.

said the idler.

liftin' av it up."

with you?"

writers."

way of taking care of themselves that quite satisfactory, all things considered. If pleasant resorts like parks are provided for them they will go there and pay their own way. If theatrical entertainments at "popular prices" are given they will flock there, as anyone may see for himself. If railway excursions are offered at low rates they go on trips by the thousand. In short, they have a preference for choosing their own amusements and means for "elevation," and for paying the bilis, and equally they object to patronage. If the Local Council can find some means of exercising its bubbling benevolence which will be free from offensive condescension it may be able to do public service in the line proposed; but it must

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUGAR TRUST.

Partly by good fortune and partly by superior enterprise the Journal is able publish the following letter in advance of all its contemporaries. The Journal does not vouch for the genuineness of the letter, but as it conveys the first intimation of an intention on the part of the President to enforce the anti-trust law the public will be justified in hoping that it may soon be acknowledged and fathered by the President. If not genuine, it ought to be: Hon. Richard Olney, Attorney-general: Sir-Your attention is called to the following provision of the new tariff act: "Section 67. That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal, and void, when the same is made by on between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged | get." in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, frust, agree-ment, or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free compelition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States, of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter. Every person who is or shall hereafter be engaged in the importation of goods or any commodity from any foreign country in violation of this section of this act, or who shall combine or conspire with another to violate the same, is guilty of a misgemeanor, and, on convic tion thereof in any court of the United States, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be further punished by imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for a term not less than three months nor exceeding twelve months. This section makes it the duty of the Attorney-general to direct proceedings to be instituted against every combination or

trust made by or between two or more persons or corporations engaged in importng any article of commerce for the purpose of restraining lawful trade or free competition in lawful trade therein. The law from which this section is quoted has been in operation and effect since 12 o'clock midnight on the 28th of August. Whether I approved the law or not, it is my duty to see that it is enforced. The declaration of principles on which I was elected to office declared all trusts and combinations a "natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade," and demanded the rigid enforcement of all laws then in existence or that might be enacted against them. Furthermore, I am personally on record against such combinations of capital. In my letter of Aug. 27 to the Hon. T. C. Catchings, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, you will find the follow-

"The trusts and combinations-the communism of pelf-whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us, whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions." One of the most powerful, odious, grasp-

ing, voracious and offensive combinations of capital now in existence is the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust. This powerful combination of capital embraces nearly ev-ery sugar refining establishment in the United States, and its avowed object is to fix the price of sugar to consumers, thereby levying tribute on the people for its own enrichment. It was able to dictate the sugar schedule in the bill which I felt constrained by party considerations to permit to become a law, and since the law took effect the price of sugar has been naterially increased, with a prospect of further advances as the interests of the trust may require. Its operations afford a striking illustration of "the communism referred to in my letter afore-As its existence and operations are in plain violation of the provisions of law above quoted, you are hereby directed to instruct the district attorneys of the United States, in each and every district where the said trust has an office, to institute proceedings at once to enforce the penalties of the law against its officers and to prevent the said company from any further operations in restraint of trade or free competition therein. I cannot be mistaken in the opinion that this nefarious combination of plutocratic greed is devouring with insatiate appetite the substance of the people, and I feel in duty bound to consecrate myself to its overthrow. You will please consider the instructions as imperative and act accordingly. Very respectfully, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The writer of the letter did not state the case against the Sugar Trust 1887, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, with a capital of \$50,000,000. At first it embraced twelve refineries, and subsequently six more were absorbed. In order to consummate these purchases the stock was increased to \$75,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of bonds were issued. The combination is now strong enough to control the price of every pound of sugar sold in the United States, and actually does so. Recent events have shown that it is strong enough to control the legislation of Congress. Under the present tariff the cost of the sugar consumed by the American people will be increased about \$70,000,000 a year. Never before in the history of the world was so merciless a monopoly fastened upon any people by the action of their government. If the foregoing letter should prove to be genuine, the people will welcome it as the dawn of a better day and the beginning of what it is to be hoped may prove an exterminating war against trusts.

The sugar planters of Louisiana are in open rebellion against the tariff policy of the Democratic party. The movement was inaugurated by a mass meeting held a few days ago at Donaldsonville, in the Third congressional district, which was attended by more than 500 planters and business men, all Democrats, and which adopted the following resolutions:

tion and threats of free sugar clearly indicate that the dominant faction of the national Democratic party is bent upon a polley that will lead to the destruction of our industries and the impoverishment of our people; therefore, be it Resolved, That we cannot in justice to curselves vote for any candidate to represent us in Congress who is not pledged to the protection of sugar, rice, lumber, salt

and all other great American industries.

Resolved, That our candidate must be

Whereas, Recent adverse tariff legisla-

The One Way. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle The way to stop the fall of wages is stop voting the Democratic ticket. free to vote for a Speaker of the House

and to effect an organization favorable to protection, no matter to what political party said Speaker may belong.

THE WHEAT-GROWING STATES.

Important Flour Trade with Spanish Dependencies Wiped Out-Action of the Millers' League.

The millers long ago saw the disastrous effect which the Democratic tariff bill would have upon the trade which has been son, of Ohio, are confidently predicting his

> "We have practically lost our trade with Cuba," said Arthur Gillet, of the Acme Milling Company, yesterday, "and by we I mean the trade generally, and particularly millers in the States using winter wheats." "Did your company have a large trade

the worst street-car service the city ever "Millers never proclaim their sales or inable, and so did the public, but "that smile" was permitted to cover a multitude conditions."

"He ain't. He's one of them joke Where the Labor Is. "It must be pretty hard work pounding the pavement with that great rammer," "Sure," said Mr. Grogan, "it is not the droppin' av the thing on the shtones thot is the har-rd wor-rk at all. It is the Humility of Greatness. "What did the doctor say was the matter "Well, what doctor are you going to When a doctor dares to make such an admission as that he must be about as high in his profession as he can Selling a Hoodoo "Jehiel," said Mrs. Jason, "that there old Dominecker hen took to crowin' to-

day. I want you to cut her head off. It's bad luck to have a crowin' hen about the treatles, Spain has declared the duties re-"Not much I won't," returned Mr. Jastored in respect to the United States, and son; "I'll take her over and sell her that there woman's right female that a boardin' at Thompson's. I bet I git as tine Republic, a neighbor,

much as \$10." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. At seventy-three Bishop William Taylor is as zealous as ever in the work of evangelizing Africa. Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, is discharging the duties of

lice of Narragansett Pier. A curious instance was related of Lord Rothschild's generosity. As each Christmas comes round he gives to every policecan in the city of London a new briar-wood pipe and an ounce of tobacco. His city premises are probably well watched. J. M. Barrie says that nothing equals a day in bed. It is better than a holiday at the seaside. Spend the whole day bed and then next morning jump into a cold bath. This treatment will make you feel as if you have been a week at the

re-election, though he will have to work for

it. He is known as a hustler in politics.

In his last race his Republican competitor

said, "I could beat Johnson easy enough,

smile is peculiarly childlike and bland.

While Colonel Johnson lived here it served

him so well that he always had a work-

ing majority in the Council in defense of

had. Johnson knew the service was abom-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Hardly a Plutocrat.

goes another of the fellers that is livin'

"He don't look like no plute," said Ev-

off of us pore workingmen."

"He said he didn't know."

"Ther," remarked Dismal Dawson, "ther

but I couldn't beat that smile."

Mrs. Edmund Yates it is reported carries about with her wherever she goes the ashes of her late lamented husband, who will be remembered, was cremated They are inclosed in an air-tight receptacle and this is fitted into a little travel ing bag made for the purpose.

A certain Mr. Robert Paull has written Lord Rosebery that he can write poetry "with such rare facility" that he can undertake to give royal marriages and christenings precedence over his "country orders," and yet attend punctually to the same. He wants to be poet laureate. Pierre Loti, the famous French novelist, who saw Li Hung Chang when in China a year or two ago, describes him as a tall, slender, bony, distinguished looking man with a beard and long mustache. When on horseback it would be difficult to imagine a man more dignified in appear-

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is one of the great crators of the Roman Catholic Church, enjoys a joke at his own expense. His hair is very red, and when the red hat was conferred on Archbishoy Gibbons he remarked to a friend: "Well well, I suppose I shall never get the red hat. But no matter; I have a beautiful

Lady Henry Somerset, of England, who came to this country with Miss Frances Willard, has been spending the greater portion of the summer at Chautauqua. N. Y. She will soon return to England and will take part in the political election which takes place in October. Her son will this year enter Harvard College. During her stay at Chautaugua Lady Somer set has taken part in the social gayeties o the place and been the guest of honor at a number of entertainments.

If the skies be dark and the way And the shadow of sorrow hovering near, 'Tis better to laugh than cry If the promise of friends hath faded away, hope seems lost in the passions

'Tis better to laugh than cry; For the tempter ne'er tries his subtle art the strong bulwark of a cheerful 'Tis better to laugh than cry.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Is that the football flend lurking off there on the horizon?-New York Journal. Why is it that so many wicked men hapen to be Willies?-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "What did you do when he proposed?" 'I lost my self-possession at once."-Truth. Then, again, there is Corrall D. Wright who-but let that "pass."-Philadelphia

The Wagner craze shows no disposition to withdraw in the interests of harmony, -Detroit Tribune. Even now the Sugar Trust says nothing It merely marks up the price.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Somehow these professional rainmakers

are never around when they are wanted.

-Philadelphia Press. A Frankford man who stutters is known as History, because he repeats himself. -Philadelphia Record. The final triumph of Japan is assured It is getting the meat for its armies straight from Chicago.-Chicago Tribune. A European prince doesn't amount to

much until after he has been reported

engaged to an American girl.-New York Down with the pessimist! Look at the world as if you really felt flattered at your luck in being elected to live.-Tammany Mrs. Vanderbilt is not the only woman who would agree to part with her husband

Sam Caldwell, of Oklahoma, sold his wife at auction the other day and realized \$100 and a broncho. Under the new tariff prices are booming everywhere.-Chicago Dispatch.

for \$1,000,000 and a house or two.-St. Louis

In Safe Seclusion.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, while at Buzzard's Bay, does most of his fishing in carboat. When a man is far out on the water in a catboat, all by his lone self, he can objurgate those who blasted the councils of the brave without anybody knowing from what poet he is quoting.

As to Business. Philadelphia North American. "Get down to business," cry the Democratic trumpet organs. Many a man has been getting down to business every morn-

ing for months past without any result, and many another man has no business to get down to.

GREAT MARKETS LOST

EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC POLICY ON

growing up in Cuba. Brazil and other South and Central American states under the Harrison reciprocity treaties. All that they foresaw has come true.

there?" asked a Journal reporter.

whom they sell; but we had a growing indirect trade with Cuba-some thousands of barrels-I cannot say how many, but, more or less, it is gone. We had an order for Cuba pending the passage of the present tariff law, but the day it was passed it was telegraphed off. That probably ends our trade with Cuba in flour under existing

"Will you explain the advantage of the

American flour producer in the Cuba market under the Harrison reciprocal treaties?" "When that treaty was negotiated under the reciprocal clause of the McKinley law, a duty of \$5 a barrel on flour kept millers in this country out, because the duty on Spanish flour was only \$1 a barrel. Under the Harrison arrangement the United States was accorded the same duty as Spanish flour paid. As American flour is a much better article, and can be laid down in Cuba as reasonably as any other country, the effect of the treaty was to give the United States the flour trade of Cuba. From a few thousand barrels before reciprocity the sales ran up to hundreds of thousands of barrels. I have no figures to indicate the number of barrels of Indiana flour going to Cuba, but from what I have heard the aggregate was large enough to make a good item of business. Our company is glad to have other companies find a fresh market, since it leaves more of the old field to us. When a market for 800,or a million barrels of flour is closed those who had occupied it come into the same field we are in as competitors. This Congress abrogated all the reciprocity

hereafter what flour goes into the Cuban market from here will pay a duty of \$4.88 instead of \$1, which Spanish flour pays. "It is the same," said Mr. Gillet, regard to South America; we have lost a growing market. In 1891, the vear of the treaty, the United States sold only 200,-888 barrels of flour in Rlo de Janeiro, but in 1893 we sold 412,235 barrels. The Argenwent in free of duty under the Harrison treaty, while the Argentine Republic paid Now we will pay the same duty. and the Argentine being much nearer, will get the market. For the three months ending April 1, 1894, we sold at Rio 113,225 barrels of flour, and all our competitors sold only 21,228 barrels. Now the trade will be reversed. 'Jute bags heretofore have afforded us

the cheapest packing for much of our flour, but, to help the South, this Congress put jute bags upon the free list and imposed a duty upon raw jute, which will cause us to use cotton bags costing more. "Where do you purchase your wheat?" Standing before a map of Indiana. nois and other winter wheat States. Gillet drew his pencil about the wheatgrowing counties in Indiana and Illinois west and southwest of Indianapolis. "Exclusively there." was his reply. "Then this Congress has not opened the markets of the world to American flour?" 'It seems to have closed them as far as it had power, and I speak as a business man," replied Mr. Gillet.

INJURY TO WHEAT GROWERS.

E. E. Perry, secretary of the Winter

Wheat Millers' League and publisher of the Northwestern Miller said that "the league felt that the present Congress had done the flouring business, and consequently the wheat growers, great injury. The league is not in politics, but it is very much in the business of this thing. The Cuban trade was worth about a million barrels of flour to the winter wheat millers-that means 4,500,000 bushels of wheat to the wheat growers of Indiana, Illi-nois and Onio. The South American trade was not worth so much, but in time it would have been. A market for eight or nine million bushels of wheat may not appear immense, but as a receptacle for a part of a surplus it is a great deal since it is the surplus which affects the price. When the league saw that the present Congress would abrogate the reciprocal treaties made by the Harrison administration it sent a delegation to represent its interests in Washington and to ask some sort of consideration. Having \$208,473,500 invested in the business and putting \$513,-971.474 of goods upon the market in 1890the third largest of any industry-and employing at high wages more than 100,000 men, the millers assumed that their committee should have a hearing. Chairman Wilson and two or three others of the committee, including Mr. Bynum, gave us We asked that a retaliatory a hearing. clause should be put in the tariff bill which would discriminate in the duties impose upon the leading products of nations which scriminated against American flour. Mr. Wilson said at once that it would not do, taliate, they said, in matters of duty would incite other nations to retain high duties upon American goods. We showed them that the French duty on American flour was twice as much as it was on wheat but France imported our wheat and paid a bounty on flour exported, which enabled the French miller to undersell us in Great Britain. But they knew it all, and would not listen to argument. Since that time, when wheat was put upon the free list, and the present tariff law was sure to pass. France has nearly doubled the duty on American wheat. Once, when France had a short crop and wanted cheap bread, the duty on flour and wheat was made the same, and one miller opened a trade of \$50,000, which he lost when the flour duty 'The Winter Wheat Millers' League wil

take a hand in congressional elections this fall. The league held a meeting yesterand it voted to request every congressional candidate that he commit himself to the support of our retaliatory proposition. Those who do not will be oppose by all the influence the league can exert. "Let me add," said Secretary Perry "that the league has for its single ain the extension of the American flour market. In no manner does it interest itself about the flour output or the price. It sees the need of wider markets and is in earnest to secure them."

Attitude of Colored Voters. O. P. Van Horn, member of the executive committee of the Marion County Lincoln Leagues, has little patience with the colored voters who have allied themselves to the Democratic party. "I know all about the Democratic party," said Mr. Van Horn yesterday. "The history of its dealing with the negro is a story of injustice and brutality. But for the party of Lincoln the colored man would not be a citizen of this grand Republic to-day; we should not have a vote in Indiana, and our children would be dented the education of the public schools. Why do not all colored men see this and stand by the party which has given them all the rights

"For one," went on this one-legged Re publican, "I have no patience with colored men who vote the Democratic ticket, be cause they turn their backs upon their natural party and sell their votes for a paltry dollar or a drink of whisky. No men so feel the pinch of the Democratic times as the colored laboring man, because his is a kind of labor for which the demand falls off when the pinch first comes. Two years ago there was a job waiting to seize every colored man who wanted to work; now may chase after work day after day and get it, and when he does the pay is "I should think that after the Democrats

had promised all the work people wanted and falled to furnish it all men of sense would vote the Republican ticket. No: 1 think many colored men will vote the Democratic ticket-only a few ever did and there will be less this year. White and colored men both should see that it is a duty they owe to themselves to vote the Republican ticket. It is the best ticket, and its leaders are not fools."

Social Science Association. SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.-The American Social Science Association to-day, the fourth day of the annual meeting, met in the Department of Jurisprudence,

chairman, Prof. Francis Wayland, of New Haven, making the opening address. The following papers were read and discussed: "State Surgery," by Rev. Dr. H. L. Way-land, of Philadelphia; "Mobs of Lynchers," by G. C. Holt, of New York; "The Importance of International Regulation by Law and Treaty to Govern the Migration of Large Bodies of People," by Dr. Stephens Smith, of New York, delegate to

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

the sanitary conference at Paris.

Young Farmer Shot and a Tramp Killed by Citizens Later.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 6 .- Safe blowers broke into the store of William Peters at New Memphis, last night, and moved a heavy safe into the street, where they were preparing to blow it open. Louis Krause, a young farmer coming to town for a physician, ran upon the criminals, who opened fire upon him without warning, shooting him in several places, but not fatally. The firing aroused the citizens, who went in pursuit of the gang. A suspect was found in the Okaw bottoms. He, it is said, resisted arrest and fired upon the citizens, who retaliated with fatal effect. The man who was killed looked like a tramp, but had nothing in his possession to indicate that he had been implicated in the safe burglary.

BLOW TO FOREIGNISM

BOLD STAND TAKEN BY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS SUPREME LODGE.

It Says Rituals Used in English-Speaking Countries Must Be Printed in English-Defeat for Germans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The muchmooted German question was decided by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to-day, by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language. Two votes were taken. The first, on the substitution of the minority report to give the German lodges five years of grace in which to adopt the English ritual, resulted 74 to 41 against the minority report. Then the majority report was adopted by a vote of 79 to 36. The gist of the majority report is found in the following recommendation: That the Supreme Lodge reannounce and reaffirm the declaration made at the Kansas City session; that henceforth and forevermore the ritual used in this and all other English speaking nations shall be printed in the English language only, and that when the standard of our order shall be planted in any country speaking another than the English language the rituals therein used shall be printed, and all concerns over which this body has control should be conducted only in the language of such government to the end that it may be known to all men and to all nations that round our altars Pythian Knights are taught, as one of the cardinal principles of our order, undying loyalty and devotion to the government to which they owe their allegiance, whether it be the land of their birth or the country of their adoption. It also commended the supreme chancello for his action in upholding the law in this matter, and was signed by four members of the committee, Stanton L. Carter, Thomas D. Meares, L. P. Hunt and Aaron My-

John H. Russe, of Indiana, was the author of the minority report, which recordmended that lodges which have remain loyal to the Supreme Lodge and were wor ing with rituals in other than the English language when the last ritual was promulgated be furnished with rituals in the language they were previously using for a of five years, after which they should surrender them and use only the

Three hours of debate was had over the question. The principal speech for the minority was made by Representative Featherstone, of Wisconsin, and for the majority by Representative Carter, of California, I was argued against the minority proposition that if five years were granted the German lodges they would apply for another extension of time at the end of that period and the whole question would have to be fought over. Sitting in committee of the whole, the odge has approved the unanimous report of the committee on the state of the order

recommending that saloon keepers, bar; tenders and professional gamblers be declared ineligible to membership, but not affecting those who have already become members. The question has not been acted upon by the Supreme Lodge proper. The same committee recommends that the Bupreme Lodge proclaim against the use of the name of Pythianism in connection with

A request has been telegraphed to the Supreme Lodge to institute a search for B. . Franks, of Belle Plaine, Ia., who cakne to Washington to attend the encampment and has not returned to his home. His friends wire that one of his children is at the point of death.

Some dissatisfaction exists among the members of the local executive committee of the encampment celebration regarding the awards by the judges in the battalion drills. It was asserted at a meeting of the committee to-night that there were irreguarities in these awards, and a disposition was manifested not to pay the prizes, which are in money. Nothing definite was decided on, however, and the matter will receive further attention.

SUIT FOR SALARY.

Case Growing Out of the New York Veteraus' Exemption Act.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6 .- Secretary of State John Paimer this afternoon made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Roberts to pay the salary of William H. Ewell. of Rochester, appointed a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State last June. This is the first time in the history of the State when two officials of the same political faith have gone to law to settle difficulties. Ewell is a veteran of the late war. Palmer appointed him under the veterans' exemption act of last winter, which provides that the head of any department may appoint an honorably discharged veteran without any civil-service examination when the salary does not exceed \$4 per day. Ewell's position comes within the law. Roberts has refused to pay him his salary until he produces a certificate from the Adjutant-general showng that he was honorably discharged and Civil-service Commission's notifica that he is eligible under the law. This Secretary of State Palmer refuses to allow him to do, as he holds it is not within the jurisdiction of the Civil-service Commission to take any action in the matter. The law gives him the power to appower interfered with. Ewell has received

no salary since his appointment." LYNCHERS INDICTED.

Officers Who Permitted Six Negroes to Be Shot to Death Sent to Jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6 .- The grand ury this morning returned indictments for murder in the first degree against W S. Richardson, J. D. Laxton and E. T. At. kinson in connection with the lynching of six negro prisoners near Millington, Friday night. There are six counts in each bill, Richardson is the officer who had the prisoners in charge, and Atkinson was the driver of the wagon in which they were being transferred from Kerrville to Millington, when the lynching occurred. Richardson. Laxton and Atkinson were out on 5,000 ball each, but were rearrested and placed in jail this morning, after the finding of the indictments. Ed Smith, a farmer living near Kerrville, has also been arrested, charged with the same crime.

"WILD-CAT" CONCERN COLLAPSES.

Patrons of the Anchor Insurance Company Probably Defranded.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 6.-The Anchor Insurance Company, a "wild-cat" concern, located in this city, collapsed to-day, judgments for several thousand dollars being entered against it. C. E. Merwin, the president and principal promoter of the empany, is missing, as is about \$40.000 in premiums which the company is supposed to have coilected. The balk of the dompany's business was written in Massachuthe | setts Illinois and Ohio.